THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS.

THREE NEW PLAYS OF THREE KINDS IN DISTINCT CONTRAST.

Southern Drama in " The Rev. Griffith Day enport," by Gardener and Herne-Comic Opera in "The Three Dragoons," by Smith and De Koven-Parisian Farce in Mile, Fift," by Dumanoir and Carre,

"The Three Dragoons" will be new at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night. It is a comic opera, with words by Harry B. Smith and notes by Reginald de Koven, men accustomed to work together in writing musical plays. They are said to have striven this time for serio-comic romance, with the seriousness not too heavy and the comicality plentiful. The action is incidental to the expedition of the British army under Wellesley into Portugal in The three dragoons are an Irishman. an Englishman and a Scotchman, to be impersonated by William H. Clark, Joseph O'Mara and Robert S. Pigott, respectively, in tenor, base and baritone. The four important female characters are an heiress, a gypsy, a waitress and a pretouded valet. These rôles are assigned in the order named to Marguerite Lemon, Linda da Costa, Leonora Gnito and Fannie Bris-coe. There are funny parts for Jerome Sykes as the King of Portugal's chief cook with political aspirations and Richard F. Carroll as the servitor of a British army officer. The aspect of this comic opera will be military, it is said, with bright pictorial effects. The costumes have been designed by Archie Gunn. The three acts are in the courtyard of an inn, a ballroom in a palace with a masquerade in progress, and a fortress in a mountain wilderness. The music is described as mingling English, Irish and Scotch tunes, at times with piquant effect, in connection with Spanish airs. No doubt the production, in which Andrew A. McCormick has had a hand, will be as ornamental as those which he has already made at the Broadway in this same line.

duced at the Herald Square on Tuesday night. It is a drama of Southern life just before the civil war. The basis of it is Helen M. Gardener's "An Unofficial Patriot," in which the story is told of a Virginia slaveholder who becomes an abolitionist, sets his negroes free and outts his Virginia home, where he has been a Methodist circuit rider. When the war breaks out he reluctantly but conscientionsly serves as a guide for the Northern army and is captured by his own son, who is a Southern officer These points from the book have been taken by James A. Herne and worked into a drama, It was Mr. Herne who once delighted some critical observers, though not the general publie, with literalism in "Margaret Fleming," and later gained wide fame with the excellent Shore Acres," in which quiet realism was relieved and strengthened by a strongly melodramatic episode. It is said that he has put his best and hardest work into the new play. He has been at it several years. He disclaims any intention to make a war drama, though it does contain a Shenandoah Valley scene of military movement, from which much is ex-He says that he has endeavored primarily to develop characters. Chief among them is the Rev. Grifith Davenport, of course, and in that rôle he will himself appear. There is a part for Katherine C. Herne, that of the abolitionist's wife, and she is an actress capa-

ble of realizing its whole value. There are

forty-one speaking persons. Among the recog-

nizable names in the cast are those of Sydney

The Rev. Griffith Davenport" will be intro

Booth, Newton Chisnell, Mollie Revel and Sadie "Mile. Fift" will be presented at the Manhattan on Wednesday night, the theatre being shut in the meanwhile for dress rehearsals. The play is of Parisian origin. Its authors are the same Dumanoir and Carré who have devoted their talents to immodest compositions pretty much. The character of "The Turtle." which has been at the Manhattan six months. may lead to the expectation of more of the same kind of thing. On the other hand, Manager William A. Brady says it is unfair to prejudge 'Mile, Fifi." and he protests against the surmise that it is unclean. So we shall all have to walt and see what Leo Dietrichstein, the adapter, has done in the way of purification. It is certain that a promising lot of actors has been Rose Coghlan will impersonate a breezy Boston widow, who figures in Paris as the mother of a nobleman's bride. Grace George will stand for the daughter and Aubrev icault for the son-in-law. Louise Beaudet will be the Fift a gay and frollesome concert hall singer; John T. Sullivan a Jew money lender, Thomas H. Burns a veteran beau, F. Loveatt-Fraser a fop, Ulric Collins a valet, and Kate Sanger a maid. The three acts are suc

The first American performance of "Busch & Reichenbach," a German farce by Heinrich Lee and Wilhelm Meyer-Forster, will be given at the Irving Place on Thursday night. Its conceit of comicality is that a notably handeonesit of comicality is that a notably handsome man, distracted by the attentions of
enamored women, seeks a respite in feigned
insanity. He also becomes involved sentimentally with a girl employed as a model in his
cloakmaking business. The other plays of the
week here will be "The Inheritance," At the
White Horse Tavern "and "Urlel Acosta."
A new pantomime, "The Traitor Mandolin,"
by Edwin Star Belknap and Harvey Worthington Loomis, and one act out of a new drama,
"The Triumph of Catherine," by W. de Wagstaffe, will be performed by pupils of the
American Academy of the Dramatic Arts at the
Empire on Tuesday afternoon. Molière's "Tarfuffe" will also be given.

cessively in a Count's kitchen, chamber and

drawing room. The theme of the farce is the

causes in the noble family.

troubles which the naughty young actress

Neither of the Frohman stock companies will have a change of play for a long while. "Phroso" at the Empire has had a fashionable acceptance as one more example of Anthony Hope's style of fervid and active romance. The essential qualities of the book have been transferred to the stage with much facility. Of the several other plays set down for production at the Empire this season, it is now said that only

one is likely to get an opening. The Lyceum stock actors will have no change of employment this season. "Trelawny of the Wells" has headway enough to carry it along easily until the spring engagement of James K. Hackett in "Rupert of Hentzau." It was the intention to bring out here an English adaptation of the German comedy "At the White Horse Tavern," but that will be done next week at Wallack's instead, with a cast chosen from various Frohman companies. Beatrice Herford, whose monologue was a feature at the last Waldorf-Astoria dramatic breakfast, will give it at the Lyceum a week

A first-rate Pitou example of Irish drama to "A Romance of Athlone" at the Fourteenth Street. It is unconventional in discarding most of the features of its class. At the same time it contains things easential to Irish entertainment. Of course the central figure is Chauncey Olcott, with five songs to sing in his unrivalled way, and a duel in which to display, with Mr. Malchien, a great deal of real skill in swordsmapship.

The old "Camille" will have new clothes at Wallack's to-morrow night. The costumes will be a distinct novelty, as they have been made in the fashion of the period of the play, about 1840, instead of the present time, as usually Sarah Bernhardt made that change recently in Paris, and it was liked. Olga Nethersole is said to have been lavish with money in following the Bernhardt example here. As to Miss Nethersole's acting in the principal rôle, we have had that, and may count on there being no deterioration. She will devote Saturday afternoon and evening to "Carmen."

The Litt reproduction of "Shenandoah" is one of this season's melodramatic entertainments. It will be at the Grand Opera House this week. Maurice Barrymore and Mary Hampton are the leaders of the company. The utmost is made of the buttle scene, which termi-nates with an illustration of Sheridan's tamous ride. The stage at the Grand is spacious, and the promise is that it shall be filled with sol-diers, horses, and cannon. These will be dis-played in the retreat of the Union forces, their raily, and their victorious charge.

diers, horses, and cannon. These will be dispeayed in the retreat of the Union torces, their raily, and their victorious charge.

No doubt the enduring popularity of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be furthered by the reproduction of that opera at the American tomorrow night. The singing of it may be depended on for the good average attained by the Castle Square company, which is almost always sufficient to preserve the merits of the composition. As to the mountings, the promise is that they shall be fully adequate. The east for the first performance gives Clinton Eider as a recruit, along with Mr. Norman, Miss De Treville, Mr. Bassett, and Mr. Chase. Alternates for the last three on Tuesday night will be Miss Norwood. Mr. Sheshan, and Mr. Stewart, who has recovered from an illness.

The Donnelly stock company at the Murray Hil will enact to morrow night a play written by Robbert Drouet, the leading member of the organization. It is called "Boris," and Effectived to appear in it on her starring tours. It is understood to have been revised to some extent for reproduction. The author and other well-favored players at this theatre make up a cast which would seem quite able to perform the plece with full justice.

some extent for reproduction. The author and other well-favored players at this theatre make up a cast which would seem quite able to parform the plece with full justice.

In the lice Company, which will come to the Star with "The Girl from Paris," an attractive member is Bessie Bonehill, well known in vandeville as a singer of bailads in character. She is regarded as an artist in her impersonations. This farcieal and musical blay had a whole season in upper Broadway, where it made a reputation for itself, and also for several actors who were fortunate enough to be engaged in its comic roles.

The arousal of interest in Dumas's famous romance will extend to Harlem, at the Columbus, by means of "The Musketeers," a rearrangement of the old drama. I'anl Gilmore will enact the fearless and conquering hero, and Mrs. Alexander Salvini will appear as the heroine. The last half of the week will be given to "The Dawn of Freedom." A week from to-night, at this theatre, the entertainment arranged by Manager Kahn for the benefit of George W. Blumenthal will be given by such volunteers as Andrew Mack, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Weber and Fields, Charles Kirke, Ollie Redgath, Louise Hepper, Frederick Solomon, Edward Letelle, Cheridan Simpson, Snitz Edwards, Merri Osborne, Ernest Bial and the Empire City Quartet. Empire City Quartet

The continuous shows offergood opportunities for those who are diverted by vaudeville performances. Very few of to-morrow's continuous programme features will have held over from last week. Proctor's will have Bert Coote and Julie Kingsley in "The Dead Shot," and a variety bill headed by Alice Atherton. Her laughing song is still included in her specialty, though she responds to the fashions by offering the inevitable "coon song." T. Nelson Downs, a sleight-of-hand operator with remarkable facility for handling coins, will be another conspicuous specialist. Anna Suits, assisted by a squad of negro lads, will sing and prance, and among the others will be Frobel

assisted by a squad of negro lads, will sing and prance, and among the others will be Frobel and Ruge and Sager and Midgely. Held for this afternoon and evening are Press Eldridge, Georgo W. Monroe, and the Streator Zouaves. "Dangerfield, '16." with Minnie Dupree in the part originally taken by Annie Russell, will be given here a week from Monday.

Beginning with to-morrow the Zouaves will be seen at the Pleasure Falnee, where, with a larger stage for their marching, its accuracy should stand out to even finer advantage than it did downtown. Here their exercise at wall scaling will constitute a stirring climax to their inning. The chief vocalist of the bill will be Kirty Mitchell, who recites more of her stanzas than she sings, but who is trisky and who unfallingly moves a majority of her auditors to joyfulness. Others on the roster are Ryan and Richileld, the Howleys, the Lamartines, the Racketts, the Faolis, Manning and Weston, Kriessel's dogs, the Vaidares, and the Asbeys. Named for to-day are Frederic Bond. Monroe and Mack, John Kernell, and the contributors to last week's programmes.

Neil Burgess will be to-morrow's big gun at Keith's. It was here nearly ten years ago that "The County Fair" prospered him for over a year. His present employment, which will be his first hereabouts since his return from Europe, will be his a sketch entitled. My Mother-in-law," He will take the familiar disguise of a New England country woman, with his speech as rapid as ever. A fine dramatic item will be the Augustus Thomas version of Dickens's The Holly Tree Inn." Specialty folk will furnish the rest of the performance.

A new farce by Charles Horwitz will engage the Budworths at Pastor's. Tony Pastor and the Gipsy Quintet will be the leading vocalists, and some of the others retained are Cook and Sonora, Fields and Salina, Hanson and Drow, Clements and Marshall, Daly and Devere, Lorraine and Howell. the McDonoughs, the Grahams, Burto, Neille Burt and the wax show are other features of attractiveness.

Each of the music hal

Each of the music halls holds to a charac eristic programme. With Weber & Fields the buriesque is the thing, and the take-off of "Catherine" is its newest and best portion. Nothing brighter than this has been done here nor has any of its predecessors been played more comically, though changes in the music hall company were not made for it. A few specialties preceds it and a variety programme

is arranged for this evening. Two specialties will be newly added at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. These will be done by Servais Le Roy, an engaging magician, and

& Bial's to-mortow night. These will be done by Servels Le Roy, an engaging magician, and by the Merkies, two women who are skilful equilibrists. "An Affair of Honor" and specialties from the Dartos, the Heglemans. Clara Lardinois, the Fantzors, Marzelia's trained birds, Will English and Ida Heath make up the portion that is continued.

L. the Gilson will top to-morrow's list at the Harlem. Her companions will include Fields and Lewis, Montgomery and Stone, the Mitchels, Harry Le Chir, James Smith and others, most of whom will engage in a short extravaganza. Cook and Sonora, Grapewin and Chance, and the Neuvil'es are for to-mprio.

The Dewey promises for to-morrow the first importation of acrobats from the Philippines, Van and Nobriga, Myrtle Tressider, and Evans and Videou are the familiar specialists listed, and a burlesque bearing the title "Scrambled Eggs" will be played, To-night's roster will include Facer and Sinchir, Dunn and Jerome, and Stinson and Merton.

Monday will be ring but little change in the bill, at Sam T. Jack's. Last week's burletins will be repeated twice daily, and some of the specialists will hold on. Arab acrobats, Carrie Scott, Deugins and Ford, and Weston and Yost are among those retained.

Henry E. Dixey, Robert Downing, and Bonnie Hoorrich are among those promised for tonight's programme at the Star.

rivalled way, and a duel in which to display, with Mr. Malchien, a great deal of real skill in awordsmapship.

Andrew Mack is the Irish hero in "The Ragged Earl" at the Academy of Music. The vogue of this young actor is sudden and extensive, it is due in about even proportions to agreeable personality and histrionic ability. The retirning Sixty-ninth Regiment will be guests at the Academy this week. After a forthight more of Mr. Mack there will be a production of "Her Atonement," with its military scenes given very pictorially.

It is hardly worth while to estimate the relative values of Mrs. Lesile Carter pas an actress and "Zaza" as a play. They are a combination which will hold the Garriek during the remainder of the season. The dressing room and characterization, is so boidly retailed the Garriek during the remainder of the season. The dressing room and characterization, is so boidly retailed to the discussed as to its moral, itstus. Zaza is jrdeed a second "Camille."

Forly weeks more "The Christian" will keep Viola Alen and the Liebler Companyat the Garden. Miss Allen will not act in this city after that until a year from next declorer, when will return with a next October, when will return with a next official content of the companyation of acrobats law the Garden. Miss Allen will not act in this city after that until a year from next declorer, when will return with a new continuous and the Liebler Companyat the Bouse next season. Whenper, by cleorize the touse next season. Whenper, by cleorize the house next season. Whenper, by cleorize the formed by Nat C. Goodwi, Mania Hale," as perface of prospective in Annabled in a new classical and the companyation of acrobats from the Philippines. The Last Vita Andrew Hall and Alley and the Cartery will know an opposite the course of prospective in Annabled in a new classical and the companyation of the production of the companyation of a companyation of a

draw remnnerative andiences. The pext change will be to "Colinette." with Julia Martowe for the heroine.

The term of May Irwin is within a few weeks of its close at the Bijou. Of course the farce will be "Kate Kip" to the end. It has not yet required even a change in its set of comic ballads. Sura Osagod, until lately with D le, as new member of the company. The successor to the current pay at the Bijou has been selected. It is entitled "Brown's in Town," and it is said to have proved its comicality through a tour in the West.

A mid-week matines may be taken, under ordinary circumstances, as a proof of prosperity. There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," There need be no doubt of it at the Madison 80," The manner of preoforming 1 and 1 an to the United States has lost its first power and significance and there are good reasons for this state of affairs.

When it was announced that an Apostolic Delegate was to be sent to the United States from the See of St. Peter the Catholics of this country expressed satisfaction and expected great results. To a certain degree they have been disappointed. The first delegate proved to be too much of a politician for the churchmen of America and the second too much of a recluse. When Cardinal Satolli sailed for Rome the opinion was expressed by many of the leading Catholies of this country that his former office would lose its prestige.

"We have learned a lesson." they said, "and will not forget it. The next man will not receive the same adulation as his predecessor The prediction has been amply fulfilled. Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, lives quietly in this city, adapting his simple tastes to his simple surround ings; discharging his duties with faithfulness

and thoroughness and awaiting his recall. The office was created for two purposes The Catholics had become involved in a controversy which was shaking the Church to its foundations and which even now crops out at intervals. This was the vexed school ques tion. When Cardinal Satolli, then a simple monsignor, produced his credentials and astounded the assembled prelates by reading a paper in which he, after a brief examination of the subject, purported to lay down the law on this subject, and when he exhibited the authority of Leo XIII, to enforce his decision, he created consternation, and it was manifest that a resident authority was needed to compel acquiescence. Catholies said it was a far ery to Rome, and there should be, near at hand, one who could adjust disputes between bishops and priests, priests and priests, and hold a species of ecclesiastical court. Another reason for creating the office was the desire of Pope Leo XIII, for the promotion of Mgr. Satolli. A favorite of the Pope, he had been elevated so rapidly that his prominence was causing unfavorable comment in the Vatican: yet there was still before him the cardinalate. To this the office of Apostolic Delegate to the United States offered an easy stepping stone. The office was created and Mgr. Satoul became a titular Archbishop.

He is a politician to his finger tips, and having been saluted with the greatest applause by the so-called Liberals and taken into their confidence, before he left he conciliated the opposing faction. His arrival was hailed as putes. His departure was marked by the agitation over the deposition of Archbishop Keane from the rectorship of the Catholic Uni-Neither party cared for him, no one versity. trusted him and many execrated him. In the midst of the storm Archbishop Martinelli arrived. Torn from the peaceful quiet of his monastery and the studious life of a recluse, against his will and in obedience to the repeated direction of the Pope, he landed in America just prior to Cardinal Satolli's departure, and just in time to receive the denunciations hurled at the head of the retiring Delegate. The position was one of extreme difficulty. While not a politician like Satolli, he saw the necessity of remaining outside of all disputes and of avoiding the danger of becoming identified with either party. This course he has steadily pursued, with the result that while neither party can boast of his support both are certain that he is not antagonistic to them. He has been an observer and not a participant in the struggle.

It was disappointment over the result of Satolli's course and resentment at his shifting haps too much had been made of him, which impelled the priests to adopt a different attitude toward his successor. It was their not lcy to show that the Delegate was recognized as a delegate only and that his functions were to be confined to his own office. While they were ready to accept the decisions of his cour they denied to him the right to interfere in the matters of church politics in this country. Martinelli has accepted the situation with good grace, especially as it coincided with his own views and inclinations, and has, to put it plainly, attended strictly to his own business. Thus, with the departure of the favorite of Pope Leo XIII., the office has shrunk to nor-mal proportions. The glamour has worn off, and it has become an administrative function, pure and simple.

the negotiations carried on between the Vatican and the Administration when the Pope hoped to secure peace between Spain and the United States, the name of Archbishop Martinelli was scarcely ever mentioned, and at no time did he take part in the affair, which was managed entirely by Archbishop Ireland. This fact was due, first, to the position of Apostolic Delegate, and, second, to the ne-cessity of avolding any identification of the Delegate with the Spanish cause, which might result in great harm to the Church in this country. Archbishop Ireland's Americanism was too strong to be questioned. The office of Delegate is much inferior to that of nuncio. A delegate is sent to represent the Vatican in its dealings with the Church of a country, to represent its spiritual power; a nuncio represents the Vatican in dealing with the Government as well as the Church of a country, and represents the temporal as well as the spiritual power of the Pope. The recognition of the Delegate to the United States by the President, which would involve the opening of dip lomatic relations between the United States and the Vatican and the sending of an Ambassador to Rome, is manifestly an impossibility. So nothing could be accomplished through the medium of Archbishop Martinelli, and Archbishop Ireland was chosen for the work. He is now on his way to Rome to

present his report.

The apostolic delegation occupies a large double red brick house on I street, where Car-dinal Satolli lived. Here Mgr. Martinelli and his suite reside in an inconspicuous manner. The delegation is supported from the funds of the Propaganda, which allows the delegate 30,000 francs a year, from which he must pay the salaries of his auditor, or counsellor, and his secretary, as well as his living expenses, Frugality is, therefore, a necessity, and while Circlinal Satolli managed to accumulate about \$30,000 it was only by means of purses presented to him for appearing at church func-tions, where his presence added lustre to the occasion. Archbishop Martinelli's tastes are simple. Retiring and modest, unostentatious and shrinking, he is rarely visible beyond the limits of his simply furnished house except when he takes his evening walk, either alone or accompanied by Dr. Rooker, his secretary. of Mgr. Sharretti, the auditor. The early part of the day is given to work on the cases coming before him for settlement. The briefs are prepared by Mgr. Sbarretti, after which the Delegate reviews them and renders his decision. Dinner is served about I o'clock and then an hour or so is seent in recreation and a siesta. Then comes the constitutional of an hour, followed by reading or conversation until supper, which is served at 7 o'clock. An

evening service is said and the Delegate re-tires about 10 o'clock. There are few visitors to the delegation and the Archbishop never entertains or is entertained by any save cleries. There is no social side to the delegation

Mgr. Martinelli regretted leaving his mon astery, and while this regret gave way to a spirit of reconciliation with his surroundings, he awaits eagerly the hour of his recall. Whilhis character is such that he could make many friends, and he is bright and capable, his retir ing d'sposition has handicapped him. does not shine like Satolli, but he is trusted. It is doubtful if he looks upon his mission here with a great sense of pleasure, especially as it forced him to relinquish his place as General of the August nians. When he left Rome he anpointed Father Rodriguez as his vicar-gen-eral, but retained the generalship himself. The Augustinians are very powerful in the Philippines, and in view of the approaching conflict between the United States and Spain the Pope decided, before war was declared, that his connection with the Augustinians might, injure his position in the United States. Archbishop Martinelli was therefore compelled to resign and Rodriguez succeeded him. When his term here is completed, as it will be in about two years, he expects to return to his monns. tery in Rome. It is practically settled that he will not, as Cardinal Satolli did, receive the Cardinal's hat at the end of his mission, as that would create too strong a precedent.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

Their Cost a Good Guide as to the Solveney of the States That Erected Them.

The Albany Capitol, the original plans for which were drawn nearly thirty years ago, was finally completed last year to the extent that appropriations for its construction or material alterations ceased, and it represents a total investment of nearly \$25,000,000, the building and surrounding grounds included. The corneratone of the Capitol was laid in June, 1871. and its completion twenty-seven years later is an achievement which disappointed some expectations and removed some serious fears.

After New York comes Massachusetts in the

size and importance of its Capitol, that in Boston, representing a total investment of \$7,000. 000. After Massachusetts follows Illinois, which has in the tranquil, placid town of Springfield a \$4,500,000 Capitol for the official transaction of the executive and legislative business of the State, a structure of imposing dimensions and considered by many persons to be one of the finest public buildings in the United States. It is based upon plans of the Washington Capitol. The State Capitol building of Texas, at Austin, is a very elaborate affair, being it Austin, is a very canorate alian, osing in addition to its ornamental character both useful and businesslike as well. It is fire-proof, lighted by electricity and steam heated, and is not only the largest State Cap-itol, but has accommodations for all the State and some of the judicial offices in Austin. It represents a total investment of \$2,500,000. represents a total investment of \$2,500,000. The State Capitol at Indianapolis, a less imposing structure, cost even more, appearing on the assets of the Hoosier State as representing \$3,00,000. The Pennsylvania Capitol, at Harrisburg, is put down at \$2,500,000, the Connecticut Capitol, at Harrisburg, is put down at \$2,500,000, the Connecticut Capitol, at Harrisburg, and Sacramento at the same amount, and the Capitol at the same amount, and the Capitol at Harrisburg and Sacramento are unimportant cities in the States of which they are the capitals when compared with Philadelphia and San Francisco, but the necessity of an imposing building to impress upon strangers the importance of the duties performed by legislators has long been a consideration with many of them, and has led even to a general acceptance of the theory that epulent States, with large resources, extensive tax powers and large credit, have usually substantial Capitols, whereas the minor States, or those which have now or in previous times have had trouble with their financial operations, are less liberally supplied.

The Mississipin Capitol, at Jackson, for instance, represents a total cost of \$400,000 only, and the State Capitol of North Carolina, at Italeigh, \$690,000. On the other hand, lows, the financial position of which is almost unexcelled, has a \$3,500,000 Capitol at Des Moines, and Minnesota, when its present Capitol is completed at St. Paul, will have a total investment represents a total investment. The State Capitol at Indianapo

bors in the construction of a Capitol building of appropriate architectural merit, has a \$300,000 State Capitol at Annapolis, while Kansas, by no means so rich a State, has a Capitol building costing more than \$3,000,000. These exceptions, however, seem to be those which prove the general rule, for rich States have, as a rule, fine Capitols and poor States have, as a rule, fine Capitol, at Jefferson City, represents an investment of \$500,000; the Florida Capitol, at Tallahassee, \$200,000; the Florida Capitol, at Tallahassee, \$200,000; the Arkansas Capitol, att Ittle Rock, \$250,000; and the Alabama Capitol, at Montgomery, \$150,000. Georgia, on the other hand, has a \$1,000,000 Capitol, Michigan has a Capitol building costing \$1,500,000 and Colorado has a Capitol building costing \$2,500,000 and the extreme Northwestern States are still using temporary Capitols and Utah has no capitol building, at Richmond; Wisconsin has a \$1,000,000 Capitol building, at Madison, and Rhode Island will have, when it is completed, one of the finest Capitol buildings in the country. It is estimated that the State Capitols collectively represent an investment of \$75,000,000. We which New York contributes \$75,000,000, to which New York contributes

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF KEELY. An Analysis of the Character and Methods

of a Great Charlatan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now that the humbuggery of Keely's career is ended by death he interests us chiefly from a psychological point of view. How is it that this man. who was ignorant of the elementary concepts of science and who murdered English, could entrap wealthy and cultured victims, so that they listened with respect to his hybrid scien-tific jargon? The answer is that he was a professor of experimental psychology, and he based his hope of success on the inexhaustibleness of human creduitty.

Starting with the threadbare theory of the destruction of bridges by vibration, he felt his way cautiously, at first, and simulating earnestness, a virtue which he did not possess,

destruction of bridges by vibration, he felt his way cautiously, at first, and simulating earnestness, a virtue which he did not possess, he announced wonderful discoveries of "etheric forces" and "triune currents of a polar flow of force" and other blocks of similiar condensed nonsense. He was an actor, and a good one, and was so carnest, so enthusiastle that beople who fell under his influence had conviction carried to their minds, and then came successful "sympathetic outreaches" after cash. His victims" minds seemed to have become turned by psychological forces akin to spiritualism. Indeed, it is a question if the whole subject is not rather a study for the alienist than the psychologist. Keely had a curious habit of mailing startling statements and furtively watching to see their effect, standing ready to recode or advance according to the guilibility of the auditor. This is very much in the line of procedure of the showman, which, combined with never falling sang froid, carried him through innumerable tight piaces. He also affected the autocrat, and at any attempt to unmask the adventurer there was sure to be a stormy scene, in which a considerable amount of richteous indignation was expended by Keely. With the aid of the concessed traps and tubes in his laboratory little ligums moved up and down, whoels revolved, and enormous pressures were developed, and the select few who were admitted to the holy of holies in his laboratory little ligums moved up and down, whoels revolved, and enormous pressures were developed, and the select few who were admitted to the holy of holies were struck by the mystery and the uncauniness of forces which were set free and mastered by the tuning fork violin and mouth organ. It was Keely's policy to talk a great deal and make a big noise all the uncauniness of forces which were set free and mastered by the tuning fork violin and mouth organ. It was Keely's policy to talk a great deal in his attributes the set of the light of the procession of the posterior parietal lobule prod

A \$300,000 FLYING WEDGE. BARBARIAN" BROWN GETS HEAVY DAMAGES IN THE TRANSPAAL.

the Raud-Was Pushed Through a Mob of Thousands, and Reached the Commissioner First Only to Lose His Rights. JOHANNESBURG, Dec.1.-" Barbarian" Brown. otherwise E. E. Brown, an American, has just received an award of damages amounting to rearly \$99,000 from the Transvaal Government. It is the sequel of the wildest gold-farm rush f South Africa, in which Brown pursued the factics of the football field, and had himself driven through an immense mob of lawless rushers by a flying wedge of 300 armed men. It was an exploit of a football captain and

frontler American. Barbarian" Brown came to South Africa with a reputation for nerve gained in the fa-mous Ceur d'Alène strikes, where he took the part of the mine owners and never recoded from his stand, though daily threatened with death. He even edited a paper enunciating his orinions, called the Barbarian. This furnished the sobriquet which clung to him when he reached Johannesburg.

Once here Brown secured a place with one of the most important mining companies on the Rand. He was an expert consulting engineer, and soon made himself valuable to the company by gobbling up the very richest claims on the Murchison Range. It was as their representative also that Brown and earried out the mighty football rush, Twelve thousand miners, the very roughest men in the gold fields, made up from nearly very nation on the globe, took part in this rush, which occurred on a level stretch of ground in September, 1805, and the goal was a galvanized iron shanty, six feet square, wherein stood a Government Mining Commissioner. whose business it was to sell licenses for claims on the Witfontein farm.

This farm lay directly on the gold reef and belonged to the Government. It was one of the last of the rich farms whereon the old Boers had for years been raising their crops of mealies, all unconscious of the hidden wealth. The exodus began ten days before the opening. The Band was in an uprear. Every mining company there prepared for the occasion. It was well known that the Witfontein lay along the richest part of the reef, and that a claim there would yield fortunes.

The Pretorian Government knew this too but had not counted on any such demonstra-tion as followed, or the claims would have been disposed of by lottery, the plan afterward adopted. The proclamation in the Pretoria press gave permission to any one to prospect disposed of by lottery, the plan afterward adopted. The proclamition in the Pretaria press gave permission to any one to prospect the farm, so that all buyers had an opportunity for locating the best claims. But first they must obtain a license at the little iron shanty three miles from the farm. Consequently, every vehicle in Johannesburg had been hired or bought to transport men to the spot.

The read from Johannesburg to Klerksdorp, which lies near the Witfontein, looked like the route of an army transportation. Tents, cooking outfits, cases of whiskey and roulette tables were all jumbled together on a wagon. It was estimated that on the day of the opening 12, 000 men occupied the camp, in addition to many Boers who came from all parts of the Transval to witness the scene.

John Hays Hammond was then consulting engineer for the Consolidated Gold Fields Company, and he assumed direction over nearly 1,000 men, who were expected to tear a holo right through the mass and smash everything. The whole camp was armed to the teeth.

thing. The whole camp was armed to the teeth-thing. The whole camp was armed to the teeth-Every man carried at least one revolver and expected to use it, for it was a fight for big stakes, and each company promised protection to its men. There was practically no dancer of arrest, however, for the Zarps, or Boer ro-licemen, trembled with fear at that armed mob. stakes, and each company promised protection to its men. There was practically no danger of arrest, however, for the Zarps, or Boer no-licemen, trembled with fear at that armed mob. The plans of each company to effect the coup were much the same. Barney Barnato, J. B. Bobinson Beit, the Joels and every one interested in gold mining in Johannesburg, great or small, took a vital interest in the struggle and put forth every effort to gain the prize. Each company hoped to push its man up to the window first, purchase the license, hand it to an armed rider and hurry it off to the farm, where the engineers and peggers were waiting to jump in and stake off the richest claims.

Sx firms even went so far as to sink strong wooden posts just by the window and to these inshed men with ropes, so that they could not be nulled away. But these precautions availed nothing, for when the struggle began sharp knives severed the thongs and both men and posts innded on the outskirts of the crowd.

Personally, Brown was not formidable. With 5 feet 8 inches of height and smooth, boyish countenance, he was not dangerous looking. But those who had seen him glance down the barrelof a 45 Colt without so much as moving an eyelid knew him as absolutely fearless. Brown was on speaking terms with the rough element, and he utilized these to form a figing wedge, which at that period had just been developed by the American football teams.

To get all these men under one flag he hired the seven most desperate characters on the liand—Alec Love, Jim and Jack Malonov, Manny farchel, Butch Wilson, Jack Hildebrandt and take chances on escaping punishment. Love, who is now serving a sentence for highway robbery, was a good-looking man, well educated and quite gentlemanly when soher. He had received a college training in

would light at the drop of a hat, and ent your throat and take chances on escaping punishment. Love, who is now serving a sentence for highway robbery, was a good-looking man, well educated and quite gentlemanly when soher. He had reed hair and a red mustache, was very handsome and massively built. Brown selected him for his captain and gave him carte bianche financially. Each ringleader brought his particular friends, and Brown promised them \$25 a day and good bonus if they pushed him through. When this regiment of toughs made its first appearance in the little town of Klerksdorp the citizens fled for their lives. When this company reached the camp many firms immediately made overwith drink and money. A number of Americans started for John Hays Hammond's camp, but Alec Love stool in front with a drawn revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who left.

Brown found that the only way to hold his men was to keep them drunk, so for five days previous to the opening whiskey flowed like water and the ringleaders boosted up their cohorts with bad liquor. On the day of the rush, however, no man was so drunk as to forget about the flying wedge, which had been thoroughly explained and illustrated. At the very peep of dawn the great mass began to push, though the sale was not until 9 o'clock. Lines were formed, and the entire gathering, was soon engaged in a victous free fight. Men emerged with ears bitten off, eyes blackened, noses broken and teeth loosened. As soon as a company got its man to the window he was drugged laway and either passed back overhead or nearly tramped to death. Many succeeded in reaching the spot, but it was impossible to hold a man there long, for he was soon borne down by force of numbers.

Hrown and his henchmen, in the meantime, held their position on the outskirts. It was not until half an hour before the time appointed to open the window that he began to form his wedge. Probably 6,000 men were massed between him and the goal at that more many the board of the crowd with the blood spurt

came divided, some turning to face the wedge, which hung together without a break and seemed to gain velocity as it neared the goal. Maloney and Love, with heads down, darted into every opening, and where there was none, made it with the jub of a knife. Brown was heatted along, breathless and bleeding, until within a decen role of the window.

Here several hundred Cornishmen, great huiking fellows, with plenty of strength and grit, made a stand that bade fair to shell the rush. They smashed the apex and were mowing down the inglists when the rest of the weeke broke through and cleared the way. Brown, though badly bruised, continued to shout out promitise of reward to his men if they pushed him up on time. There were but a few minutes left then, and the office was rocking to and fro with the fide of humanity.

Founded and beaten on every side, the great dying wedge made one last effort, and with a ziazag movement and many knife thrusts shally broke through and fairly buried Brown against the office. With a good right-band blow a pugifist smashed in the window and Brown elutehed the frail partition with a death grip. At the same moment a gun was fired, announcing to cleek, and the whole mass, as one man, heavel up against the little galvanized from booth, crushing Brown almost flat.

Surrounded by a remnint of its flying wedge, however, he continued to him. I will my him of the shanty from all sides, and the whole mass, as one man, heavel up against the little galvanized from booth, crushing Brown almost flat.

Surrounded by a remnint of the flying wedge, however, he continued to him. I will my him of giving well and heavel up his position when one of those happy hashrathens which even to holes ranned in the shanty from all sides, and the mob pushed harder than ever, and Brown was on the point of giving up his position when one of those happy hashrathens which even to nen of quick thought and action arged him to demand a livense.

Here I am, he yelied at the frightened.

Here I am," he velied at the frightened commissioner, sticking through the window a face covered with blood. "Here's my good, hard-carned money. Now give me my license or I'll sun the Government for 1,000,000 pounds."

A sudden pitch of the mob nearly pushed the plucky fellow through the window and shattered his shoulder blade, but he waited to hear

the refusal and have it witnessed, and then allowed himself to be passed out on the veldt. Out of the thousands there he was the only one who had the foresight to do this, and though it took a long time, he finally received his indemnity. This amount has been kept secret, but it is variously estimated by the Johannesburg papers between \$50,000 and \$275,000.

Formed His Wedge in a Gold Rush in During the entire time that the suit was being tried, and it passed through a number of courts, the flying wedge hovered about Brown, many of them not doing a stroke, of work, all existing on the hope of receiving their share of the award, but as Brown left Johannesburg before it was granted these choice spirits were doomed to disappointment.

NOTES OF THE OPERA. The requirements of the operas in the Ring

of the Nibelungen can rarely be satisfactorily

met outside of a theatre devoted exclusively to

their performance. The completeness of the

recent presentations at the Metropolitan was

remarkable when one considers that the reper-

totre of the Metropolitan contains about thirty

operas and the theatre is not provided with the

complete scenic mechanism found in subsidized theatres in Europe. The Rhine daughters in 'Das Rheingold," as well as in dammerung," are managed with wonderful skill, and their manusuves in the scene of "Das Rheingold" should interest a person looking for merely the spectacular without regard to the musical and dramatic features of the work. Nothing else in theatrical spectacles has ever been so ing ious as that scone. The same could be said of the dragon in "Siegfried" and his more modest associate in "Das Rheingold." these different effects are created with a skill and a certainty that make them impressive when they might readily be ridiculous. The scenery of "Das Rheingold" is beiter painted than the Metropolitan's stock usually is, and this is especially true of the Nebelheim. But there are some episodes in the opera that have been beyond the power of the stage manager's staff. This was to be expected in an pisode demanding such colossal effects as the last scene in "Götterdämmerung," when the Rhine is supposed to overflow its banks. That was a dismal failure. The canvas waves were tossed about in a manner which seemed explicable only on the ground that Grane had fallen in and was trying to extricate himself. No attempt whatever to show the gods in Walhalla was made, and the destruction of the hall was not a terrifying sight. Mme. Nordica hurled her torch in a manner that kept it some feet away from the funeral pyre, and when the flames began to rise a mammoth hand was seen in shadow on the background, apparently dropping into the the date of the performance was announced last Reptember. Future performances will doubtless present these episodes with greater effectiveness. In "Das Rheimold" some of the mistakes could be remedied with little trouble. When David Bispham as Alberich turns himself into a toad no effort is made to show the diminutive animal, but Mr. Bispham, when he hides behind the rock, is in sight of half the audience. In view of the splendid effect produced in the difficult scene that precedes this there is no excuse for negligenee in so simple a detail. redes this there is no excuse for neglige n so simple a detail.

The Wagner cycles at the opera will probably not be repeated again. The first was profitable to the management and the second is likely to be, but there was no such intense interest taken in the series as London showed last year when three series of performances lungen Ring many times before last week, and the performance of "Götterdäm-merung" was the thirtieth time heard here. The greatest interest was shown in this last production. This was probably due to Jean de Reszke's first appearance as the mature Siegfried, and interest in his appearances in that part will doubtless continue throughout the season. But the audiences at the Metropolitan will undoubtedly want their Wagner with the customary abridgement during the rest of the season. In "Götterdämmerung," which is to be repeated next week, the interview between Mme. Schumann-Heink and Mme. Lehmann, who this time sings Britishhilds, will be given again, and only the prologue, showing the three Norns, will be omitted. So long as Mme. Schumann-Heink sings Waltraufs, New Yorkers will demand the retention of that scene. There seemed to be signs of one decided change in the demand of the audiences brought about by the cycle performances. The boxes yielded untheir occupants to the confectioner on the second floor with a liberality never witnessed before. The parterre boxes were never supposed before to be cognizant of the existence of ice cream and lemonade on the tier above them. But they suddenly became aware of this fact on the night that "Die Walkfare" was sung first in the series. After that night the room was throughed and the pink and yellow drinking waters disappeared as rapidly as they generally do at Saturday matines only. which is to be repeated next week, the interas rapidly as they generally do at matinces only. Whether or not this appeared as rapidly as they generally do at Saturday matiness only. Whether or not this informality will continue can be told only after subsequent performances. The democratic influences of Wagner have long been recog-nized, and it is the inclination to attribute the unusual phenomena as to the confectionery entirely to this effect. As the long intermis-sions are not to be repeated there is but little chance the demand for the wares will ever again be so great.

One of the most interesting sights at the Metropolitan Opera House in these days is of so domestic a nature that the public would never dare to intrude to witness it, even if it could. Only one person sits in the great auditorium and only one sings on the stage. This audience, which expresses its approval with the greatest unanimity, is Mme. Nordica, while the performer who arouses her enthusiastic approval is nobody other than her husband, Zoltan Doehme, who expects to return at some early day to the operatic stage.
With the piano and her husband on
the stage Mme. Nordica can evidently get
more enjoyment out of an hour in the opera house than the average audience does out of a Sunday night concert. M. Doehme's present plan is to return to the operatic stage next spring at Carlsruhe, and as he is to confine himself to the Wagner répertoire, it is that music which delights Mmc. Nordica's ears as himself to the Wagner répertoire, it is that music which delights Mme. Nordiea's ears as she sits in the empty auditorium. Luckily, it is possible, in the quiet of the theatre, for her to express her approval aloud, and the enthusiastic outbreaks of "Fiest rate!" "That's good!" and similar sentiments are as genuine in their inteasity if they are not so loud as the old-time hurrahs of Signor Tamagno's cohorts. There are other private performances given from time to time in the Metropolitan. One of these took place on Wednesday afternoon. A young singer of whom much has been heard during the past few years was there to have her voice heard by Maurice Gran. He sat in the audience and a few other persons were scattered through the great building. Herr Saar accompanied the young girl on the plano and some of her colleagues were with her. Signor Mancinelli had been invited by Mr. Grau to give his onlinon on the girl's voice and singing. These auditions are trying, as they are without any circumstance inspiring to the singer. There are too few persons in the audience room to applaud, and when they try to do so the result is not encouraging. The patter of a few pairs of hands its scarcely heard. The murmur which follows the end of every song has always a tone of approval in it, but that rarely reaches the singer on the stage. At the most it cheers the parents and relatives who may be within reach of it. Signor Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro," which

will be given here early in March, was sung last week at Genoa with success. It will employ here practically the same singers that gave it in London. Future productions at the Met-ropolitan include "La Juive," with Joan and Edouard de Reszke and Mmes. Lehmann and | Elements of the True Academic Spirit." After Adams in the cast. Milka Ternina, who came here to sing Wagnerian rôles with the Ellis | the large kindergarten room, the officers of the company, will return to Europe without having once appeared in opera. She sang in a concert, but her throat has been in so bad condition ever since her arrival that she is going to Italy in the hope of recovering. In Europe Mile. Ternina has frequently been compelled to miss performances on account of the condition of her throat, but there was never before so long a period during which she was unable to sing. It is the uncertainty of her appearances that is thought to have interfered with her European success. The Ellis company is to return to Philadelphia and give there a performance of Carmen. In order that the subscribers may hear M. Alvarez, one of the stars of the company, who was not in Philadelphia during the season there. One of the singers in the late Boyal Italian Opera Company, which distanded here some weeks ago, has lately been in such need that a subscription list has been passed around among the artists of the company. These lists are not infrequently on their travels, but the public rarely hears of them. Mme. Saville has postponed her departure for Europe until March 4. company, will return to Europe without having

BARNARD JUNIOR BALL

WOE AMONG GIRL STUDENTS OFER THE COMMITTEE'S RULING Restricted Invitation List Decided Upon

in Order to Insure Plenty of Room for the Dancers-Entertainment for Those Who Do Not Dance-Examinations, All advance work for the first term at Baended yesterday afternoon. This was the cause of much quiet resolcing on the part of some students and even a bit of lively demonstration on the part of others. The unsophisticated freshmen never know exactly what line of conduct to follow; whether to make a frank display of their greenness and inexperience or whether to simulate com-plete indifference and even contempt for an ordeal which they more than half believe has been painted for them in exaggerated colors What with the varus spun by the older girls on the absolutely devitalizing power of examinations and their own anticipations of the coming ordeal; what with the desire to unbend and let things take their course and the very prudent resolve to work every minute of the time, the freshmen experience the whole gamut of emotions before the first written test is gone through with. Good breeding makes them pretend to believe every story told about the examinations, no matter how improbable seems, and by the time they are ready for the first one they are in a state of nervous apprehension corresponding to stage fright. It seems to be tacitly agreed by those who have once passed through the crisis that this kind of shock is good for freshmen, teaching them self-control and giving them proper mental values, and that the occasional let-down which examinations bring, since realization never quite equals anticipation, creates a healthful reaction. Mid-years begin punctually at 1930s A. M. to-morrow and continue until Friday, Feb. 10.

To the "goody-goodles," who never shirt or eut or depend on "trots" or other unhailowed belos, this period is a season of sacrificial exaltation, throughout which they assume the genuine martyr pose; but to the happy golucky ones, and there are a few such at Burhard, who draw C's and sometimes even B's, the mid-years take on the character of son holidays, and as each examination is out of the way they give an exultant little whoop, to lax a bit, try to demoralize their anxious and eareworn sisters, and, failing in this, take themselves off to study out to-morrow's portion until about midnight, for it is a part of the sacrificial period to brag about how lare they sat up the night before each examination As there is no work on either Saturday, and as each girl usually has three or four days of rest before the work of the new term begins, the old theory that one must pose as a martyr should be exploded, and the vigorous twentieth century girl ought to be classed as belonging to the weaker sex if she can't take two examinations a day without feeling herself abused. Work is work, and every kind of work constituting needs pressure, and a person is of small account who always gives out at the crucial test.

But in spite of the wear of examinations.

there are compensations for somebody, for just before Lent and after ten days of drudg-ery the juniors and seniors and such under-graduates as are lucky enough to have friends ery the juniors and seniors and such undergraduates as are lucky enough to have friends in the upper classes enjoy a burst of gayery in the junior ball, which comes off on the night of Feb. 13. As this is a holday, on account of Lincoln's Birthday coming on Sunday, the Committee of Arrangement has the whole day in which to get the building ready for the evening. The members seem to have planned things very wisely this year and to have outlined the whole scheme of the entertainment with a view to iscuring the maximum amount of pleasure for every one. They have, as your form the commitment of pleasure for every one. They have, as you got forth on account of the restricted invitation list, but they have shown a united from and have borne all adverse criticism with stoleism. But the juniors have strong moral convictions, and are a hardy class, too, so than when they once decided that a dancing party was a function where people should be shie to dance in peace and comfort, that means a restricted invitation list. The committee measured the floor space and calculated the exact number that could dance and reverse without collision, and after stormy sessions carried the day for limited numbers. As a matter of fact, the undergraduates at Barnard have been spoiled. While the college was small, and an audience a necessity, they were invited to everything, but for the past year or so the junior ball has been ruined for every one by the crowds that have wedged themselves into the dancing room, and so the decision to keep it strictly a class affair seems avery wise one. The juniors number that seems decision to keep it strictly a class affair seems avery wise one. The juniors number twenty-six and the seniors twenty-two. To see a salicated five in the seniors twenty-two. To see the salicated five in the seniors twenty-two. decision to keep it strictly a class affair seems a very wise one. The juniors number twenty-six and the seniors twenty-two. To each junior is allotted five invitations and to each senior one, so that the total dancing number should not exceed 200. To this list must be added the members of the faculty, the founders, the trustees and the patronesses.

In order to guard against the capriciousness of the elements, which have played have with many of Barnard's best-laid schemes this year, the Boulevard entrance will be the only one used, the stairway at that end leading to the

many of Harnard's best-laid schemes this year the Boulevard entrance will be the only one used, the stairway at that end leading to the cloakrooms on the second and third floors. The parlor floor of both Brinckerhoff and Milbank, with the exception of the trustees' room, is to be thrown open for dancing, music being provided at two places sufficiently are part not to interfere. The matter of decorations has taxed the powers of the committee more than any other question, but the decision finally arrived at was that garlands of laurel should be used exclusively for the halls and stairways of the main building.

Another question that has puzzled the committee was what to do with those who do not dance. These unfortunates are generally left to their own devices, and these always lead them to the dance room, where they are saily out of place. But one girl had a veritable libinization on this point. As she expressed it: "Oh, girls, I have it! Let's fix the Ella Weed reading," room and some of the other rooms on that floor into raim rooms, with lots of divans and things, so that the superior attractiveness of the places will simply keep the people in them?" It was areed that this fine idea should be loatened, and it is confidently expected that the dancing room will be left to the dancers.

During the evening a buffet supper will be served in the large room directly under the stones. But and white, with the time-honored and well-worn bunting and banners. As there is a good deal of floor space to this room it is expected that people will be able to sit while eating, for "80 is going to have a supper what is a supper.

All the year there has been a stream of vistors to the college wishing especially to see the new dormitory, so that the recention which the trustees now planned for Miss Walker, the mistress of Fiske Hall, on Feb. 1, from 4 that I, seems to eome most opportunely. This reception is to be given in Fiske Hall, and the wited, and asked to come in caps and gowns and act as guides to show guests through all the

act as guides to show guests through all the buildings.

TEACHERS' COLLEGE DOINGS.

Success of the Alliance with Columbia-Tableaux in the Gymnasium. The new Columbia catalogue, just issued,

recognizes fully the union between the university and the Teachers' College by including, for the first time, the names of all regular Teachers' College students, fellows and scholars. The two institutions were united about a year ago, and the arrangement has proved most desirable and convenient for the sigdents of Columbia and Barnard, as well as for those of the Teachers' College. Including 1,200 extension students and 21 auditors, the whole number of students in the Teachers' The annual winter meeting of the Alumni

Association, held a few days ago in Milbank

Chapel, proved very interesting to the mem-bers, the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' College and the guests. Dr. Charles Cuthbers Hall delivered a lecture on "Some Essential the lecture an informal reception was held a the large kindergarten room, the officers of the association, with Dr. and Mrs. Hall received the guests. The afternoon closed with a pleasant social hour over the teacups.

The baskethall teams of the Horace Mana School, both boys and girls, have been covering themselves with glory. The girls team has won every game it has played this year. Among the vanquished is the Barnard Couste team, which scored nothing at all in the came, Mrs. Margaret Stanton Laurence director of physical training, has planned to give a discovered that the same of the court of the c